

A BIBLICAL VIEW OF GENDER & TRANSGENDERISM

A. MODERN TRANSGENDERISM & ITS MANY PROBLEMS

1. The American Psychological Association (APA) defines *transgender* as “an umbrella term for persons whose gender _____, gender _____, or behavior does not _____ to that typically associated with the sex to which they were _____ at birth.”
 - *According to the APA, how is transgender different from gender dysphoria?*
 - *How prevalent is transgenderism?*
 - *How many different genders are claimed by the transgender community?*

2. Language problems – There is an ever-expanding glossary of new words needed to accommodate transgenderism, including new _____, _____ plural for singular, and terms such as:
 - cisgender (gender binary)*
 - agender*
 - bigender*
 - genderqueer (gender fluid)*
 - genderist (transphobia)*
 - transsexual*
 - transvestite*
 - LGBTQ2IAP*

3. Legal problems – Transgenderism has created new legal problems, such the number and occupants of public _____, and forced vs. free _____, including possibly losing your job over _____ or “dead naming.”

4. Relationship problems – Transgenderism has also resulted in divided _____ between a husband and wife, divided _____ when a child or teenager “transitions,” divided _____ over sports, child grooming, and parents vs. school counselors, and _____ often ending in suicide.
 - *Where does all this confusion and destruction come from? (Gen. 3; Mark 7:21-23; 1 Cor. 14:33)*

B. GENDER TRANSITIONING PROCESS

1. Social Transition – This phase usually involves changing one’s _____, _____, _____, and public behavior.

2. Chemical Transition – This phase involves young teenagers taking _____ and older teens or adults taking opposite-sex _____.

3. Surgical Transition – This phase involves _____ “sexual reassignment surgery” (SRS), usually starting with “top” surgery/surgeries followed possibly by “bottom” surgery/surgeries.

C. VIEWING GENDER & TRANSGENDERISM BIBLICALLY

1. According to Genesis 1:27 and 2:22-23, God assigned two genders or sexes for humanity at creation, using the sex-specific language of _____ (*zakar*) for the _____ (*adam*) and _____ (*neqeba*) for the _____ (*ishshah*).
 - *How does this agree with human genetics and cellular biology?*
 - *How do we account for cases of sexual abnormalities (intersex)?*
2. God considers _____ for the purpose of gender non-conformity to be an _____ (Deut. 22:5 cf. Lev. 18:22; 20:13) and against _____ (1 Cor. 11:14).
3. In biblical times, _____ were either sexually deformed from birth, or through accidents or intentional castration or mutilation. (Deut. 23:1; Matt. 19:3-12 cf. 1 Cor. 7:7; Acts 8:26-39)
 - *Why was this done intentionally to some people? (2 Kings 9:32; Est. 2:14-15; Dan. 1)*
 - *What does God promise eunuchs who are believers and faithful to Him? (Isa. 56:3-5)*
4. All who are born again by God's grace through faith in Jesus Christ are a new _____ in Christ with a new _____ or _____ in Him (2 Cor. 5:17), so that the believer's _____ is a _____ of the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. 6:18-20).
 - *Whose image and likeness are we now to grow into and reflect? (Eph. 4:24; Col. 3:10)*
 - *What on-going response is necessary for spiritual victory over gender dysphoria? (Rom. 6:11-13; 12:1-2)*
 - *What hope does God offer transgender people who've marred their bodies? (Rom. 8:23)*

D. MINISTERING TO TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

- *How should we treat transgender people in the community and at church? (John 1:14; 3:16)*
- *What should transgender believers do about their gender after they're born again? (1 Peter 4:19)*
- *What should we say to someone tempted by transgenderism? (Rom. 1:16-17; 12:1-2; 2 Cor. 3:18)*
- *What are some recommended resources to help those affected by transgenderism?*